

From February, 2014, through April, 2014, Indiana added 10 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—commercial and residential historic districts, mausoleums, and a shipwreck—have added approximately 131 historic resources to the National Register.

All National Register applications and structure histories are now available in our online database (SHAARD). If you would like to see the history of any particular building, district or resource goes to <https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/welcome.html>.

BOONE COUNTY

Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, 1872-1955

Art and Landscape Architecture

Listed on March 26, 2014

The cemetery was founded in 1872 when Samuel Rodefer purchased land for a cemetery to replace the early 19th century Cedar Hill Cemetery. Oak Hill contains Lebanon's finest examples of Victorian funerary art including several family mausoleums, and numerous grave markers that reflect artistic styles ranging from a Victorian taste for rustic, primitive design to Classical and Art Deco influenced work. Many of the grave markers incorporate a rich body of symbolism. It also demonstrates changes in cemetery design over the course of a century beginning with a formal garden arrangement in what is referred to as the "Rodefer section" to the lawn-park style pioneered in Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery, and, most recently, the Memorial Garden approach that discourages grave markers flush with the ground.



DEKALB COUNTY

Auburn Community Mausoleum, Auburn, 1917

Architecture, Engineering, and Social History

Listed March 25, 2014

(The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana MPS)



The Auburn Community Mausoleum is prominent in the design of Roselawn Cemetery. Constructed in 1917, it is located adjacent to an entrance to the cemetery on its own semicircular driveway. The building is square in plan, and one story in height, with the exception of the center section, which projects slightly from the front and rear walls, and rises two stone courses above the parapet. The walls are composed of smooth limestone block and a tall foundation is topped by a water table. A narrow frieze of smooth stone is slightly recessed behind the wall pane and pierced periodically by vents with metal grills. The frieze is capped by a cyma recta molding just beneath the cornice, which projects several inches in front of the wall plane. This is capped by an ogee molding and is surmounted by a low parapet. The mausoleum is not

only significant for its design, but also as a representation of the community's embrace of a burial method not previously practiced in the United States.

Butler Community Mausoleum, Butler, 1914

Architecture, Engineering, and Social History

Listed March 25, 2014

(The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana MPS)



The community mausoleum of Butler, built in 1914, is located just north of the center of Butler Cemetery, which is a public burial ground for the community. The mausoleum is reminiscent of early Christian basilicas with a vestibule and central aisle plan. The walls are composed of smooth and rusticated limestone and the roof is covered with red tiles. The mausoleum is made up of two sections, a tall vestibule at the front and a long nave-like wing with a clerestory. A stepped parapet wall terminates the wing on its north side. The floors on the interior are covered with ceramic mosaics and the crypts are clad with marble. The mausoleum is not only significant for its design, but also as a representation of the community's embrace of a burial method not previously practiced in the United States.

Garrett Community Mausoleum, Garrett, 1922

Architecture, Engineering, and Social History

Listed March 25, 2014

(The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana MPS)

The community mausoleum of Garrett, constructed in 1922, is located near the front entrance of the Calvary Cemetery. The cemetery is a public burial ground for the community. It is positioned in a section of the cemetery that was left mostly unplatted for individual graves. The building's classical entablature is the only feature that identifies the building stylistically. The entablature features a narrow limestone architrave, a rusticated granite block frieze, and a limestone cornice. The walls are composed of large rusticated granite blocks and the roof is flat. The floors of the interior are covered with ceramic mosaics and the crypts are clad in marble. The mausoleum is not only significant for its design, but also as a representation of the community's embrace of a burial method not previously practiced in the United States.

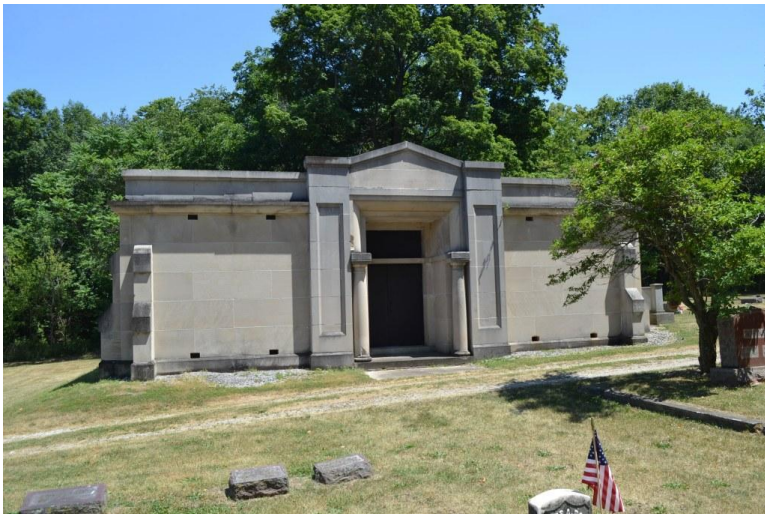


Waterloo Community Mausoleum, Auburn, 1916

Architecture, Engineering, and Social History

Listed March 25, 2014

(The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana MPS)



The location of the Waterloo Mausoleum, in Maplewood Cemetery, appears to have been coordinated with design features of the cemetery. It was constructed in 1916, and sited near the rear of the cemetery, just north of a veterans' section and the intersection of two drives. It features characteristics of Classical and Gothic architecture. The building is composed almost entirely of large, smooth limestone block. The building's simple rectangular massing is broken at the corners by angular buttresses and by a pediment feature above the entrance. The roofline is marked by a projecting cornice of cyma recta profile, and a parapet with coping combines with the cornice to form an entablature-like cap above the walls. The mausoleum is not only significant for its design, but also as a representation of the community's embrace of a burial method not previously practiced in the United States.

LAKE COUNTY

Eskilson Historic District, Gary, 1919-1940

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed on March 26, 2014

(Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960 MPS)

The Eskilson Historic District is located north of Fifth Avenue, Gary's main east-west corridor, west of the City's center, in the Gary Land Company's Fourth Addition. It was developed between World War I and World War II.



Departing from the strict grid of the earlier residential plats of Gary, the Eskilson Historic District (planned in 1919) features a semi-circular street pattern at the south end of the district. The neighborhood several concepts of housing design popular during the historic period, including architect-designed homes, mail order designs, and builder-contractor designs. The district consists entirely of single-family homes featuring the following styles: Arts & Crafts, Craftsman, Bungalow, American Foursquare, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival.

Material Service (Shipwreck), territorial waters of State of Indiana within Lake Michigan, c.1850-1892
Commerce, Engineering, Industry, Transportation, Architecture, and Archaeology
Listed on March 25, 2014

Constructed in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin in 1929, *Material Service* was designed by naval architect Leatham D. Smith. He incorporated the innovation of a self-unloading mechanism that allowed the barge to load and unload gravel and sand, its primary cargoes. Smith intended the ship for transport across the Great Lakes and on the connecting canals. The *Material Service* served this purpose until 1936 when it was hauling crushed stone to South Chicago, took water during a storm, foundered, and sank in Indiana waters, losing 15 of 22 crewmen.

MONROE COUNTY

John F. and Malissa Koontz House, Bloomington, vicinity, 1872
Architecture
Listed on March 26, 2014

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House is a two-story, brick, Greek Revival-style, two-thirds I-house, constructed in 1872. A two-story, brick ell extends along the northwest elevation, and a frame porch fills the southeast elevation. Originally located on an 80-acre parcel, adjoined by an additional 445 acres of the Koontz's farmland, over time the parcel has been reduced to its current 6 acres. The house is an outstanding example of a regionally-distinctive side hall I-house with Greek Revival styling.



Millen-Chase-McCalla House, Bloomington, 1844-c.1935
Architecture
Listed on March 26, 2014

The Millen-Chase-McCalla House is a two-story, brick, Greek Revival- and Italianate-style two-thirds I-house with a two-story, brick wing and a wood-framed addition. Construction of the house dates to three periods, 1844, when the rear wing was built by Covenanter William Millen, Sr., as the original house; 1854, when the house was added to what is now the main house; and 1871, when merchant and Covenanter John McCalla remodeled the house in a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate styles. In addition to being a good example of its combined architectural styles, it is also one of the oldest homes remaining in Bloomington that reflects the regionally distinctive I-house type.



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

North Liberty Commercial Historic District, North Liberty, c.1880-1960
Architecture and Commerce
Listed on March 26, 2014

The North Liberty Commercial Historic District comprises the historic commercial area of the town. The area demonstrates the development of commerce in small Midwestern towns during the last part of the 19th century into the middle of the 20th century. North Liberty was platted in 1837 and became the main commercial hub for Liberty Township, which is regarded as one of the earliest settled areas in St. Joseph County. The settlement continued to prosper due to the construction of a railroad in the late 1800s and designation of a state highway in 1930. The district's architecture is reflective of styles popular during the historic period and includes examples of Italianate, Classical Revival, and Art Moderne styles.

